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GERMANS RETREATING FROM ALLIED FORCES; LOSSES ARE HEAVY

THE BATTLE OF MARNE HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED AS YET

HEAVY FIGHTING

Battles Are Being Fought by the Various Armies With Results Unknown; Servians Claim a Victory

London, Sept. 11.—The battle of the Marne, as the French have christened the great struggle which has been in progress for a week in the territory between Paris and Verdun, with the allied armies of France and England on one side and the Germans on the other, has not reached a decisive result.

The German right, however, in the face of the superior forces and threatened with an outflanking movement continues to retire towards the north along the route over which General von Kluck made his famous lightning advance on Paris from the Belgian border, after having defeated the allies and Mons and again at Cambria and St. Quentin.

With General von Kluck also, according to the French official reports, the right wing of General von Buelow's army, which supported his left in falling back towards the rivers Aisne and Oise. On von Buelow's left, the army of the Prince of Wurtemberg, which has been trading for weeks to break through the French line also has stopped fighting and retired north. The German left wing, however, composed of other sections of the Prince of Wurtemberg's army, and the army commanded by the German crown prince is still fighting with varying success. These armies, however appear to have passed Verdun as the Berlin reports say they have been bombarding fortified positions south of that fortress.

A comprehensive French official report issued tonight shows that General von Kluck got further south and east of Paris than heretofore had been disclosed, so that this advance was even faster than he was given credit for making. It seems that had the German armies on his left moved anywhere nearly as quickly as he did, the battle of the Marne might never have been fought.

However, faced by British-French forces, and with another French force advancing from Paris threatening his flank and his communications, General von Kluck was compelled to withdraw northward and then fight the French on the river Ourcq. In this fighting, according to the British-French reports, a number of German guns, hundreds of prisoners and part of the German transports were taken.

Servia is celebrating another victory over Austria, having taken Semlin, just across the river from Belgrade, the Serbian capital, which has been under an intermittent bombardment ever since the commencement of the war. This success, it is thought, may enable Servia, which is advancing in Bosnia, to put an end to the guns which have been so long firing on her capital.

Turkey has taken advantage of Europe's occupation to prolong a capitulation which she so long had objected to. Her diplomats deny this means any belittled attitude and say Turkey believes the time has arrived when she should enjoy the same status as other independent countries, particularly as Great Britain and Austria have just agreed to the abrogation of capitulations in the territory which Greece recently acquired from the Turkish empire.

Allies Claim Victory At All Points Involved

Paris, Sept. 11.—This official communication was issued here today. "First, on the left wing our success increases. North of the river Marne and in the direction of Soissons and Compiègne the Germans have abandoned great quantities of ammunition, stores, some wounded and some prisoners. We have taken another flag. The British army has captured 11 guns and important stores and has taken from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners. "Second, in the center, the enemy has given in on its front between Soissons and Reims. The Germans have not yet fallen back from L'Arrounne. Notwithstanding the strain to which our troops have been sub-

COTTON MONEY

Washington, Sept. 11.—The emergency currency bill, amending the Vreeland-Aldrich act to make 75 instead of 30 percent the amount of commercial paper to be accepted by banks as security for emergency currency, passed the senate today and now goes to the house. The measure was prompted by financial conditions growing out of the European war. Under an amendment added by the senate today all privileges conferred on national banks under the Vreeland emergency currency act are extended to State banks and trust companies having a capitalization of \$25,000 or more and a twenty per cent surplus.

The senate voted down a proposal that cotton producers should be given preference in the loaning of emergency currency in cotton states and that the interest charged should not exceed six per cent. Senator Overman, proposing the amendment, declared the purpose of emergency currency in the south was to relieve the cotton situation and said that by his amendment relief to the cotton producer would be assured.

HORRIBLE SCENE ON BATTLEFIELD

Allies Artillery Played Havoc With Retreating Germans—Ground Strwn With Dead

(By Associated Press.) Paris, Sept. 11.—An idea of how the Germans were harassed by artillery fire during their retreat was obtained on a visit to the Meuse near Meaux, the scene of the severe fight of yesterday. The German infantry had taken a position in a sunken road on either side of which were stretched in extended lines hummocks, some of them natural and some the work of German soldiers.

Besides many bodies were forty or fifty empty cartridge shells while fragments of clothing, caps and knapsacks were scattered about. This destruction was wrought by batteries three miles distant. Straggling clumps of wood intervened between the batteries and their mark but the range had been determined by an officer on an elevation a mile from the gunners. He telephoned directions for the firing and through glasses watched the bursting shells.

The sunken road was littered with bodies today. Sprawling in ghastly fashion, the faces almost had the same greenish hue as the uniforms worn. The road is lined with poplars, the branches of which, severed by fragments of shells, were strewn among the dead. In places whole tops of trees had been torn away by the artillery fire.

jected during the last five days of battle, they still had energy to pursue the enemy on its left wing, change in this territory. "The Austrian army defeated at Leimbach, despite heavy reinforcements is being repulsed. On the front between Jalonno and Rawa and the Russian soldiers are being repulsed. The second Austrian army has been attacked near Tomaszow and has been compelled to retreat. "The Servian troops have crossed the river Save at Shagata and Obrenovatz. In Bosnia they have assumed the offensive in the direction of Visegrad."

Capital City News

Special to The Intelligencer. Columbia, Sept. 11.—It was estimated today that the special session of the general assembly will cost the tax payers of the state nearly \$40,000. No announcement has been made as to the program for legislation.

The governor today granted a pardon to J. E. Truluck, who was convicted in Charleston on the charge of embezzlement and sentenced to eight months.

Flashes

Germans Suffer Defeat.

London, Sept. 11. (Midnight)—A Ostend dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company says:

"A severe engagement took place yesterday in the neighborhood of Grembergen and Termonde, Belgium. The Germans beat a hasty retreat, leaving 30 prisoners behind. Before departing from Termonde the Germans pillaged and destroyed the town. Out of 1,400 houses, 1100 are in ashes and works of art and historical memorials have been destroyed. Several notable people have been taken prisoners and 200 civilians have been sent to Germany.

"Bands of Uhlans have been pursued into the wood surrounding Quatrecht and Wetteren.

Allegations are False.

Bordeaux, Sept. 11.—(Midnight)—President Poincare today cabled President Wilson as follows:

"Mr. President: I am informed that the German government has sought to surprise your excellency's good faith by alleging that dum dum balls are manufactured in the French state factory and used by our soldiers. This calumny is but an audacious attempt to reverse roles."

"Since the beginning of the war Germany has used dum dum bullets and violated daily the law of nations. On August 18 and several times since we have had occasion to bring these facts to the notice of your excellency and the powers signatories of The Hague convention."

Powers Won't Agree.

Paris, Sept. 11.—7:40 p. m.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says dispatches from Constantinople announce that the foreign ambassadors, including the German representative, yesterday informed the Turkish government that the powers could not accept abolitions of treaty rights accorded foreigners.

Russians Capture Town.

London, Sept. 12.—3:08 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Russians have captured Tomaszow, Russian Poland, after a sanguinary conflict.

Steadily Losing Ground.

Paris, Sept. 11. 11:25 p. m.—"The Germans continue to retreat. The British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners."

This was the gist of an official report issued here tonight.

Off For New Hampshire.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson left here at 5:35 p. m. for the summer white house at Cornish, N. H., where he expects to arrive tomorrow afternoon.

Asked For Explanation.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today asked Secretary Bryan to call the attention of the Turkish ambassador, A. Rüstem Bey, to recent statements attributed to him in the newspapers and to inquire if they were authorized.

Must Agree to Make Peace.

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—Via London, 4:10 p. m.—The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, declares that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the triple entente, not to make peace separately.

BRITISH LIGHT ARTILLERY



POORE IS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

JURY OUT LITTLE OVER AN HOUR

INTERESTING CASE

Crowded Court Room Yesterday Heard Attorneys On Either Side Put Up Strong Fights

After deliberating for about one hour and fifteen minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the State versus Claude Poore, charged with murder. This case went to the jury yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock and a verdict was rendered at 7:30.

When court convened yesterday morning 11 jurors had been secured to try the case and after some difficulty the last man was selected in the person of A. W. Bagwell, who was also appointed foreman by the judge. Poore was then brought into the court room and the trial was begun. The prisoner was neatly dressed in a suit of black clothes, his hair was carefully brushed and he seemed perfectly composed.

Anderson people are familiar with the facts in the case, which are, that Poore, as a policeman in Williamston, shot and killed Joe Kelly, formerly a policeman in the same town. The evening before the killing Poore had arrested Kelly and it is said that this led to the trouble. Williamston people were greatly interested in the trial and the court room was crowded throughout the day yesterday.

Dr. Frank Lander was the first witness called yesterday morning. He testified as to the nature of Kelly's wounds and he was followed by Capt. A. G. Pinkney, who was an eyewitness to the affair. He gave a very graphic account of the shooting, telling of what each man said and of Kelly's actions after he was shot.

Capt. G. W. Sullivan gave a touching account of the shooting, explaining that he arrived on the scene just as the defendant had his gun raised to shoot again. He protested, saying "Claude, if you do, that will be murder." At the time Kelly was leaning up against the wall of a building and he started to come to Capt. Sullivan falling into that gentleman's arms.

Vance Cooley, mayor of Williamston, testified as to the facts leading up to the case, explaining that Poore had arrested Kelly on the evening before the final difficulty arose, and that Kelly had become incensed over this and cherished ill feeling against Poore. Other witnesses acquainted with the case were called and then the defendant took the stand.

In reply to questions put to him by the attorneys, Claude Poore asserted that he has been a resident of the town of Williamston for twelve years and that in that time he has acted as constable and policeman. He has also been a carpenter and has worked in the mill there at other times.

When he was 18 years of age he left his father's farm which is near Williamston and came into the town to go to work. He has lived there every since that time. On Saturday ev-

enings and Sundays, Poore was employed by the city as a policeman. At the time of the shooting he had in his pockets several warrants that he had to serve.

In connection with the case in detail he testified:

"On Sunday afternoon I was sitting in front of the Gregory company store and heard Joe Kelly and Ira B. Holder joshing at each other in petty bad language. Holder and Kelly both cursed each other several times, but neither had an attitude that was aggravating or which appeared troublesome. Finally Joe said, 'I'm going to lick you and then I am going home.' Holder said, 'Well, I'm here, come ahead.' They cursed a while longer and then Poore came out and told them to shut up. Holder shut up but with several oaths, Joe Kelly asserted that I had nothing whatever to do with him and that he was not going to obey. I told him to get off the streets or go home, and he said that he would do neither. I then told him that I would have to run him in if he did not be quiet. He said with an oath or two that I would have to run him in and that was sure. I then started with him to the jail, and about middle way he stopped and asked about his bond. I told him that I couldn't give him any bond but I'd let him go free if he wanted to. He refused to be let go, and said that I had arrested him, damn you now look me up. I took him to the guard house and put him in the office of the council room and locked the door. I did not place him in a cell, but I did lock him in the office. I however did offer to let him stay there without being locked up, saying that I had confidence enough to know that he would stay there."

"I went on up to the home of Mayor Cooley and got him to come down to the jail. Here we found Kelly as I had left him and the mayor let him out on a bond of \$10. He left the place in company with the mayor and was making all sorts of threats against me. He cursed and abused me all the time. Mayor Cooley told him that if he didn't shut up that he'd put him back in jail.

"I met Joe once or twice more that night and each time he would abuse and threaten me. Chief Nelson was aware of the facts and he sent me up in the northern part of the town and then I went to bed.

"The next morning as I was coming to town, I met Holder, who warned me of Kelly saying that he was after me and that I had better look out for myself. Not wanting to have any trouble with the man I went back home and it was not until 10 o'clock that I came back to town. My wife wanted some needles and asked me to come for them. I went down to the store and there I met Joe Kelly in front of Griffin's store."

Here Poore described the scene between him and Kelly about going out in the yard. "And when he said 'G—d— you, you have got to settle it and right here, I turned and drew my pistol."

"What did you do then?" was asked, "I shot him."

"How many times did you shoot?" "I shot six times and then my gun was empty."

"Why did you load your gun again?" (Continued on Page 5.)

Athens Taking Cotton In Payment of Debts

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—Interest in the great "buy a bale" movement is sweeping with renewed vigor over the whole South to judge from the reports in the Southern newspapers and from telegrams received by the Atlanta press. The state wide conference held in Atlanta yesterday gave a great impetus to the movement. The evangelization of the whole state was started unanimously when the conference adopted its resolutions and the members started out to inspire all Georgia. Athens merchants are offering to take cotton on debts at ten cents per pound. Several merchants at Moultrie, Rome and other towns have now adopted the same plan, all agreeing to hold the cotton off the market for a year if necessary. A total of 540 bales has been sold in Atlanta at ten cents, and this before the active solicitation began. It is expected that the work of the committee this week will roll up several thousand bales. Waycross is to celebrate "Cotton Day" on October 10, the farmers meeting near by and coming to the city with their cotton in a body. Plans are being made to take care of it all.

OFFICIAL NEWS TURKS WILL BE OF BIG BATTLE WITHIN RIGHTS

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHTING AROUND PARIS

GERMANS RETREAT

Kaiser's Troops Have Been Repulsed All Along Battle Front and Are Giving Ground

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 11.—The French military authorities, who heretofore have confined the information made public concerning the military operations east of Paris to laconic statements very general in character, today gave a lengthy description of the most important battle since the beginning of hostilities.

Evidently the left wing of the allied armies facing the northeast has borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements in which the British took such a prominent part so well that they are the object of the highest compliments on the part of French military men.

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into an abandonment of at least the advance positions held by the Germans who, it is announced, are retiring along a greater part of the line. This retirement is said to have been for 46 miles at some points.

Furious onslaughts, sometimes by the French and again by the Germans, occurred about the center of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry-Le-Francois.

Three great German armies commanded by General von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were not able to achieve their seeming object of breaking the allied center and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

The French and British offered an equally divided resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw. The fighting continued throughout last night and the allies' position, it is understood, was improved today.

A rain storm caused great difficulties in the marshy districts, but did not stop the operations. The fusillade of the troops and the artillery duel proceeded all day. It is believed the retreating Germans suffered more than the allies from the storm as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons.

The military authorities description of the battle follows:

"As we already have announced, a battle has been taking place since September 6 over a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun.

"From the outset of this action the German right wing, the army commanded by General von Kluck which on September 6 had reached the district to the north of Provins, was obliged to fall back because of the danger of being enveloped. By its clever and rapid movements this army was succeeding in escaping from the allies' grip and was throwing itself with the greater part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne and the west of the Ourcq river. But the French troops which were operating in this region, powerfully aided by the bravery of our British allies, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy and gained the time necessary to allow our offensive to press forward and at present on that side the enemy is in retreat toward Aisne and the Oise.

"He has thus fallen back 37 to 46 miles in four days. In the meantime the Anglo-French forces which had been operating to the south of the Marne have not ceased to pursue their offensive. Starting, some of them from the district south of the forest of Crecy and others from the regions north of Provins and south of Esternay, they opened out from the Marne on the left, the army of General von

(Continued on Page Four.)

AMBASSADOR ASSURES ABSOLUTE SAFETY TO AMERICANS IN EMPIRE

NATIONAL RIGHTS

Ottoman Empire Is Justified in Abrogating Treaties, Claims Turkish Ambassador

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 11.—A. Rüstem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, explained to Secretary Bryan today that Turkey's abrogation of capitulations and capitulations granting special privileges to powers was a step taken merely to recover her national rights. The ambassador pointed out that the effect of the action was not to terminate the treaties of 1830 and 1862 between the United States and Turkey, but to remove extra territorial rights the American government had enjoyed under a most favored nation clause.

Government's View Known.

State department officials today had not determined what the attitude of the United States would be. It was thought the American government would wait the initiative of other powers.

Discussing informally the questions arising out of the abrogation of the conventions, the Turkish ambassador later suggested that an interesting situation might arise with reference to Egypt. Here, he thought, Great Britain probably would welcome the removal of capitulations, as it left British control of Egypt unencumbered by special privileges to other foreigners. He declined to discuss the effect of Turkey's action on the European war but emphatically denied it was intended as a pretext for war.

Americans Are Safe.

The ambassador declared that American missions would be protected as formerly under Ottoman law. The principal effects of the abrogation, he explained, would be to give Turkey the right to impose whatever customs duties she desired, to levy professional taxes on foreigners and to substitute the jurisdiction of Turkish courts for extra-territorial rights.

The following statement was authorized by the ambassador:

"In abrogating the capitulations Turkey simply is recovering national rights belonging to a nation. Some of which were granted by her in the middle ages in unwise modes of liberality; others wrested from her; others again came to be abandoned as a corollary of the abandonment of the former. The situation can be stated by saying that Turkey has decided to be mistress in her own house.

"Like any contract which in its tenor disregards the general principles of right, as for instance, a contract stipulating the sale of one human being to another, the capitulations have no sanction in ethics, and Turkey was free to dissolve them. She had tried to attain that end by negotiations, but the powers of Europe subordinated their consent to such onerous conditions that taking advantage of the present situation Turkey decided to do away with the capitulations by an unilateral decision of her own.

"The United States enjoys some of the privileges of the capitulations by virtue of the most favored nation clause, inserted in the treaty concluded with Turkey in 1830; that is, the United States became the beneficiary of the capitulations only incidentally.

"The statement that the American missionary institutions in Turkey are affected by the capitulation is inaccurate. These institutions exist in Turkey by virtue of general laws governing the empire."

New York, Sept. 11.—Turkey's abrogation of the agreements giving special privileges to the powers means that Americans will be fully at (Continued on Page Four.)

:: TEXAS WILL DO HER PART ::

Furman Smith, wholesale seedman, has received the following interesting letter from the Pittman & Harrison Company, which has been selling oats in this section for many years.

"Buy a Bale" The genius who figured out this plan of lending aid to the present cotton situation in the South deserves great credit. Texas has just enacted legislation looking to the provision of warehouses, and nearly every community in the state of Texas is at present engaged in some effort, the effect of which will be to care for the first receipts of cotton as fair figures and cause the remainder to be held back until conditions make better prices possible or the manufacturers are ready to absorb it. We feel that you can rely upon Texas doing her part, not only in handling the present crop, but in curtailing the 1915 production, though this "buy a bale" slogan undoubtedly represents the greatest redemptive plan now before the people of the south. All success to it and to every other effort for the good of the cotton farmer! Let us unite, and next season all discourage the growing of cotton unless there is a surer market for it. Along with other things which must be used to take up the acreage previously devoted to cotton in the South, red soil must naturally come in for a liberal share if not a preponderant share. This is the universal view in Texas where largely increased acreages of both oats and wheat are being planned and seeded.